

Cromwell

LADIES SEMINARY,
Enniscort-street.

MRS WILKINSON,

Having opened the above-mentioned Establishment, trusts that by perseverance, and strict attention to her pupils, she may merit continued patronage.

The Course of Study comprises Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Needlework; with oral lessons on the Globes, Geography, Grammar, and History. Accomplishments: Music, French, and Drawing.

BOARDERS TAKEN ON MODERATE TERMS.



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

**Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3½d per lb.



CROMWELL BUTCHERY
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

Important to Hotelkeepers.

C. NELSON & CO. beg to intimate to the public of Cromwell and its environs that they have commenced business as Manufacturers of LEMONADE and GINGERBEER, in the new building in Inniscort-street, at the rear of Mr Barry's residence.

A SODA-WATER MACHINE will shortly arrive from Dunedin, when C. N. & Co. will be in a position to execute orders in this particular line.

Orders promptly attended to, and Goods delivered in all parts of the district.

CII. C. NELSON & CO.



F. SANSOM, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR.,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH,
(Opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel).

WILLIAM BARNES, Junr., desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding District that he has commenced business as a

BLACKSMITH & FARRIER,
in New Premises,
situated opposite Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

His long practical experience in all branches of the Business, combined with MODERATE CHARGES, will, he trusts, secure to him a fair share of public patronage.

Every Branch of the Business attended to.

BARNES'S

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS is laid on ARDGOUR STATION. ALEX. MCLEAN,
Manager.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date.

J. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, May 12th 1870. -27e

Cromwell

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL

WILLIAM SMITHAM..... PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM,
With one of Alcock's best Tables.

N.B.—W. S. having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

JUNCTION COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL

JOSEPH HARDING begs to intimate that he has purchased from Mr G. W. GOODGER the above large and centrally-situated Hotel, and is now in a position to offer accommodation of a superior description to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His past experience in the WINE and SPIRIT trade, will he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee that the Spirits and Malt Liquors served will be as pure as on the day they left the vietary or the distillery.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up in the best style, and every attention will be paid to secure the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Large and Comfortable

BILLIARD ROOM,
Fitted with one of Alcock's Tables.

Particular attention has been paid to the STABLES
In connection with the Hotel, and the public may rely on

Every Care being taken of their HORSES.

MEALS ready at ALL HOURS of the day.

J. HARDING.

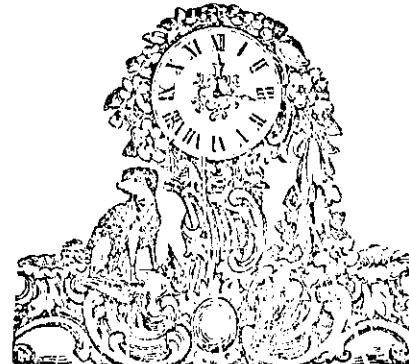
DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,
CROMWELL

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.



P. SMITH,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
CROMWELL,
(Adjoining Lindsay's Blacksmith's Shop).

EDWARD MURRELL,
CHRONOMETER,
AND CLOCK MAKER,
FROM
Mr. J. HISLOP, Princess-st., Dunedin,

Begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding districts that he has commenced business in the above line in all its branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and punctuality, to receive a share of public patronage. All work guaranteed for twelve months. Lowest possible charges consistent with good Workmanship.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes cleaned and repaired.—Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted. First Received, Consignment of First-class Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.

Observe the address:—Adjoining Mars's Bridge Hotel.

WILLIAM W. SMYTHIES,
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Management & REGISTRATION
of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

Cromwell

NOTICE.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be carried on by NICHOLAS & MARTIN, who have much pleasure in calling the attention of the Inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their new Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any hitherto obtained in the same Works, or in any other portion of the district. They therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed, with the conviction that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend to keep a good supply of coals at the Pit-mouth. Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the district; and lowest cartage prices charged. 20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. „ „ „ delivered.

We also wish to inform our constituents that an early settlement of all accounts due to us is highly desirable.

Note the address:

NICHOLAS AND MARTIN,
Coal Works, Cromwell.

KARL PRETSCHI,

COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,
etc.

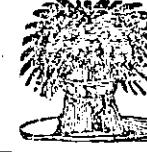
Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARS'S BRIDGE HOTEL. CROMWELL.



JUNCTION BAKERY,
CROMWELL.

C. W. WRIGHT,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.

Bread Delivered in all Parts of the District.

JUST ARRIVED.—A Large Lot of PAPERHANGINGS and FURNITURE; CHEFFONIERS, CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Cromwell Timber Yard.

JOHN E. BEATTIE, having been appointed RANGER OF MOUNT PISA STATION,

Is prepared to YARD HORSES AND CATTLE
On the shortest notice.

Terms moderate.

A. W. ALLANBY,

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,

SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT,
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

WILLIAM MACNAUL,

ACCOUNTANT

AND
COMMISSION AGENT.

The Registration and Legal Management of Mining Companies undertaken.

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY
KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggons, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE
DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC, the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE
which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,
Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the increasing requirements of those districts, he has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Coal.

BANNOCKBURN COAL MINE

LOGAN & SCOTT,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, beg to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Bedgebury, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the district, that they are prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth, or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upward according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn & Cromwell twice a week. Loading carried back on reasonable terms.

ALL NATIONS HOTEL
CARRICKTON.

J. ALLEY begs to inform the inhabitants of the Carrick Range and Bannockburn districts that the above hotel is now completed, and that he will be happy to receive a visit from his numerous friends and acquaintances.

First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

Wines, Spirits, and Beers of the best quality.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that they have removed to CARRICKTOWN, next to McCormick's Carrick Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to share of their patronage.

Bannockburn

ARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE,
in the immediate vicinity of the Carrick Reefs.)

THOMAS HAZLETT - Proprietor.

Having purchased from Mr JOHN M'CORMICK above well-known and centrally-situated place, I am now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour me with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on a most complete scale, regardless of expense, the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM, with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

an excellent SIX-STALLED STABLE on premises, and a careful groom always in attendance.

T. HAZLETT.

Kawarau Gorge

NOTICE.

OBERT INGLIS begs to inform the inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding districts that he has commenced business as a

WILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

All kinds of building completed with permanency and despatch. Plans, Specifications, and Estimates prepared for any design, at moderate fees.

In connection with the above, we are prepared to deliver to any part of the district BRICKS of Superior Quality, BRICKS in any quantity, and COAL, unequalled in any part of the district. By the supply of a good article, combined with moderate prices, we hope to earn a share of public patronage and support.

INGLIS & BINGE.

Orders addressed to Robert Inglis, or Charles Binge, Kawarau Gorge, will receive prompt attention.

A daily visit to Cromwell daily. Back loading done at moderate rates.

Gorge, 1st February, 1872.

Bendigo

OSIAH MITCHINSON,

Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPER,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

WAKEFIELD STORE,

(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all parts of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

Interest at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on all accounts due over two months.

COUNT PISA HOTEL,

(Six Miles from Cromwell,)

on the road to Bendigo, Wanaka, Cardrona, &c.

DAVID TAGGART - Proprietor.

Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality.

Good Accommodation for Travellers.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,

LUGGATE,

2 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Building Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an Island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY, ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity. Delivered free of carriage within twenty miles.

Orders left with Mr THEYERS, Alexandra; Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde; or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,
BREWERS,
ALEXANDRA.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE,
M. MARSHALL,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

Nevis

I HAVE never seen so GREAT A VARIETY of GOODS, and of such SUPERIOR QUALITY, anywhere else as is now ON SALE at the BRITISH STORES, NEVIS.

Queenstown

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

[A CARD.]

D. P. O. W. E. L. L.,
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:

Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

Arrowtown

R. P. R. I. T. C. H. A. R. D.,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. ROBINSON & Co., Agricultural

Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin & Melbourne

PRINTING
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.

CROMWELL ARGUS

General Printing Office,

MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,
MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE
PRINTERS,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

PRINTING
OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.

Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, CARDS COLORED, EMBOSSED,

In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS.

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments, Soirees, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars,

Printed in New and Elegant Type,

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP,

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON BEST HAND-MADE PAPER.

POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes,

Labels, Memo's, Societies' Rules,

Bags and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale & Porter Labels,

Circular Labels,

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING!

The Cromwell Argus

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

And delivered the same day,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGERS, THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIPTION:

SIX SHILLINGS & QUARTER.

CASUAL ADVERTISEMENTS:

Each insertion under four, per inch..... 3/-

On four or more insertions, a reduction of 25 %

STANDING ADVERTISEMENTS

On still more liberal terms.

Dunedin Advertisements



F RASER, WISHART, & CO.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY,
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass :
Stampers ; Quartz-Crushing Machinery
Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates
Overshot, Breast, & Undershot Water-wheels
Steam Engines made and repaired.
Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping,
Threshing, and Horse-power Machines.
Furnace Bars ; Fire-proof Doors & Safes. [170]

O T A G O F O U N D R Y

[Established 1859.]

WILLIAM WILSON,
ENGINEER, BOILER-MAKER
IRON FOUNDER, & BLACKSMITH,
Cumberland-street,
D U N E D I N.

Castings in Brass or Iron.
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and
Wood.
Quartz-crushing Machinery.
Pumping and Winding Gear.
Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.
Sheet-iron Hopper-plates punched to any size.
Gold-dredging Spoons.
Machinery for Flour, Oatmeal, and Barley Mills
Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Ma-
chines made and repaired.
Fire-proof doors and safes.
Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 124

I M P E R I A L H O T E L,
PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

Having taken the above hotel, I beg to intimate to my old friends and the public generally that I am prepared to offer the best accommodation to Boarders, private families, and Travellers, at Moderate Charges.

Very superior accommodation for Wedding Parties, &c.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.—Horses, Buggies, and Carriages on hire.

165 W. H. HAYDON.

W A N T E D K N O W N,
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES REDUCED.

M. A. A L D R I C H,
11 Princes-street, Dunedin.

Established Twenty Years.

G E O R G E M A T T H E W S,
NURSERYMAN,
SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand Agricultural and Garden Seeds
Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in season
Garden Tools
Pruning Gloves
Flower Pots, &c. &c.

WHEELER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

R. T. WHEELER,
COLLECTOR,
Advertising and General Commission Agent,

STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly, 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

A T H E N A E U M H A L L.
THE FIRST
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT
OF THE SEASON
Will take place on the
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY,
FRIDAY, MAY 24.
—
FULL REHEARSAL THIS EVENING;
ALSO ON
FRIDAY EVENING.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Applications for the post of LIBRARIAN (vacant by the resignation of Mr G. Jenour) will be received by the Secretary up to the date of next Committee Meeting, viz., 14th MAY. Salary, £10 per annum.

J. G. BALLARD, Hon. Sec.

E. H A R D I N G,
(formerly Cook at the Commercial Hotel,
Cromwell.)

Begs to inform visitors to Carrickton that he has taken the Restaurant in connection with the Reefs' Arms Hotel, where they may rely upon getting a GOOD LUNCHEON at any hour of the day.

There is a first-class four-stalled STABLE attached to the Hotel.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS & BLACKSMITHS.

A FIRST-CLASS OPENING.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, a substantial BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, now doing a good business; together with the whole of the Stock-in-Trade and Tools.

The reason for the disposal of the above Property is that the Proprietor intends to leave Otago.

For particulars, apply on the premises to

WILLIAM BARNES, JUNR.,
t.c. Blacksmith, Cromwell.

S H A R E S F O R S A L E.

100 Shares in the HEART OF OAK COMPANY, Registered.

1-24th Interest in the ADAMS' GULLY QUARTZ CLAIM.

1-14th Interest in the GOLDEN GATE CLAIM.

100 Shares in the ROBERT BURNS COMPANY, Registered.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. SMYTHIES,
Sharebroker, Cromwell.J. C. C H A P P L E,
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
AGENTS,
CROMWELL.

83

WE have now opened out our Autumn and Winter Stock of DRAPERY, CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c.; also, full supplies in every department. For particulars, see our general advertisement on the first page.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell, as our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,
Brunswick Flour Mills,
LAKE WAKATIP.

NOTICE.

THE Charge for Crushing at the Royal Standard Company's Machine will be as under from this date, subject to certain alterations:—

For 10 tons to 20 30s. per ton.
For 20 tons to 30 25s. per ton.
For 30 tons to 40 20s. per ton.
For 40 tons to 50 18s. per ton.
For 50 tons to 100 16s. per ton.
For 100 and over 14s. per ton.

GEO. JENOUR,
Cromwell, April 29. Legal Manager.

In the Estate of PHILIP HOOPER, deceased.

THE PROPERTY of Deceased will be Sold by Public Auction on the ground, at DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN, on SATURDAY NEXT, 11th May, at 1 p.m.:

ONE-THIRD SHARE in a Tunnelling Claim (alluvial) at Pipeclay Gully; A HUT, containing Table, Form, and Camp-oven.

By order of the Curator of Intestate Estates,
JOHN CASSELS,
Sergeant of Police.

G R A N D B A L L,
AT
SMITHAM'S ASSEMBLY ROOM,
ON
THURSDAY, MAY 9.

Tickets to be had at Mr Heron's White Hart Hotel, and at Mr W. Taylor, Bootmaker's.

Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.—A full Band in attendance.—M.C., Mr A. B. COOK.

COURT ROYAL OAK OF KAWARAU, A.O.F.

The Fifth
ANNIVERSARY BALL AND SUPPER,
of the above Court, will be held at RICHARDS' BANNOCKBURN HOTEL,
ON
FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1872.

STEWARDS: The Officers of the Court.—An Efficient Quadrille Band in attendance.

TICKETS, to admit Lady and Gentleman, £1 1s.; to be had at all the principal business places in the District.

N.B.—DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

C H U R C H O F E N G L A N D.
SERVICES FOR MAY:

SUNDAY, MAY 12, at 11 a.m.; SUNDAY,
MAY 26, at 7.30 p.m.

A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the COLLEEN BAWN QUARTZ MINING CO. will be held in Mr HAZLITT'S CARRICK RANGE HOTEL, Quartzville, at 7.30 p.m., on FRIDAY NEXT, the 10th May.

Shareholders are URGENTLY REQUESTED to attend. Business of Importance.

ROBT. BRYDON.

WANTED,—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

WANTED,—A GOOD COLLIER. Apply at the CROMWELL COAL WORKS. NICHOLAS & MARTIN.

REV. B. DRAKE will preach at the BANNOCKBURN SCHOOLHOUSE on SUNDAY NEXT, at half-past 3 o'clock p.m.

CROMWELL POST OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE.

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

For Dunedin, via Teviot, Taupuka, and Tokomairiro, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Morven Ferry, Arrowtown, Frankton, and Queenstown, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 9 p.m.

For Rocky Point, Luggate, Bendigo, Alberton, and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For Banrockburn and Nevis, every alternate Monday, at 9 a.m.

For money orders and registered letters, not later than 2.30 p.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Taupuka, and Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrowtown, Morven Ferry, Edwards's, and Kawarau Gorge, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

From Cardrona, Alberton, Luggate, Bendigo, Rocky Point, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis and Banrockburn, every alternate Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

J. G. BALLARD,

Postmaster.

M R H. L. GILBERT, of the Seamen's Mission, will deliver A LECTURE in the PUBLIC BUILDING, KAWARAU GORGE, This (TUESDAY) Evening, at 7 o'clock; and in the SCHOOLROOM, CROMWELL, To-morrow (WEDNESDAY) Evening, at 8.30.

Subject of Lecture: "THE PRISONER'S DREAM."—A Collection in aid of the Seamen's Mission will be made at the close of the Lecture.

to introduce a measure ignoring such essential condition of rudimentary instruction; if it be superfluous, let it remain provided for. It is a poor thing and poor compliment to the men and women of New Zealand to say that children can not be taught the ordinary maxims of morality, or the precepts of religion, without the paid teachers of the State performing what certainly is the duty of the parent, and perhaps, all things considered, of the parent alone. For children who are thus neglected, other machinery is requisite than a national system of education; and it appears to us only a mean and pitiful kind of economy to make a national system provide for such derelictions of duty, and to foist on the State the work and duty of private individuals.

THE speech of his Honor the Superintendent at the opening of the Provincial Council the other day lacks none of its usual ability or novelty. His Honor can never be reproached for being behind the time. To anticipate the wants of a future generation, has generally been called Utopianism, while to provide for present wants would seem to be the just work of a politician. The address not only deals with the political questions of the day, but enters into some matters of commercial enterprise. Thus:—

"It is not very flattering to the commercial enterprise of the Province, that during the past year there have been imported 24,280 tons of coal, representing a money value of £34,000, while equally good coal is known to exist convenient to water-carriage within our own territory. In point of fact, the Province may be said to be one great coal-field. Now that the consumption of coal will be so largely increased, in order to supply the requirements of the American steamers, it behoves us seriously to bestir ourselves in this matter.

"As regards the manufacture of paper, it will be remembered that a bonus was offered some eight years ago. Had the amount offered been greater at that time, it is believed that a large and flourishing manufacture would have been ere now in operation. We have in this province an unlimited quantity of raw material, suitable for paper making, indigenous to the soil, and the manufacture only requires a commencement in order to form one of our most staple exports. As it is, I should propose that we supplement the offer of the General Government by an equal sum."

On the Land Question his Honor is both pertinent and caustic,—telling us we cannot have roads and bridges if we dispose of our lands by free grants:—

"As respects the future, it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that the extent to which we can construct and maintain public works throughout the Province must depend entirely upon the extent to which we dispose of our waste lands. And while I hold that in administering the Land Act, the primary object must and ought to be the actual settlement of the country, at the same time—if the country is to be rendered accessible and fit for settlement—we cannot ignore dealing with the land from a revenue point of view likewise. In voting anything, therefore, beyond the absolutely necessary requirements of the public service for the current year, it had better be distinctly understood that the expenditure will be entirely contingent upon the sale of land. I deem it right to lay much stress upon this, inasmuch as there is a disposition on the part of some to dispose of the whole of our territory by way of free grants."

The most important feature of the address is perhaps the announcement:—

"A Bill will be submitted to you for the purpose of securing to Municipal and Shire Councils the whole of the Publicans', Architects', and other License Fees levied within their respective boundaries, on condition that the main roads, when formed within said boundaries, shall be upheld and maintained by them."

This Bill we shall take an early opportunity of reviewing.

The Province seems in a healthier financial condition than many would lead us to suppose:—

"Gentlemen,—the sum paid into the Provincial Treasury during the past year, from all sources, has amounted to £286,236, while the sum expended has been £245,000. I need not enlarge further than to state that the expenditure has been diffused generally throughout the Province, and that your votes for last Session for Roads and Bridges and Public Works, amounting to £89,000, have been expended, or are in course of expenditure, to the extent of £82,000."

From Bendigo we learn that work has been recommenced on the Aurora Company's claim, and that the new lessees are getting a stone estimated to yield about 8 dwts. to the ton. It is said that, even should the return of gold obtained not exceed the average mentioned, the reef will pay handsomely.—The Colenso Company cleaned up on Saturday week, and obtained 106 ozs. from 90 tons of quartz. It is reported that the shareholders are about to take steps to increase the capital of the company by issuing new shares.

The Rev. Mr Blake, M.A., late of the Maori mission at the Heads, has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Alexandra.

The Escort left Cromwell for Dunedin on Saturday afternoon, with the undermentioned quantities of gold:—From Queenstown, 2020 ozs.; Arrow, 1768 ozs.; Cromwell, 2139 ozs. 6 dwts. 22 grs.

We have been supplied by the local Postmaster with the following list of letters remaining unclaimed at the Cromwell Post-office on the 1st May:—J. Mathieson, Donald M'Innes, Wm. M'Lennan, Wm. O'Sullivan, James Thompson, James Watson.

We understand that the business people of Cromwell have made arrangements to close their respective establishments at 8 o'clock every evening with the exception of Saturday, when they will keep open till 10 o'clock. It is to be hoped that the public will support this very laudable movement.

In order to prevent possible disappointment to persons who may have business pending in connection with the Courts at Cromwell, it may be mentioned that Thursday next, the 9th instant, is proclaimed a public holiday throughout the Colony; therefore all the Government offices, as well as the Banks, will be closed on that day.

On Saturday night a meeting of the Local Committee recently appointed in connection with the Dunstan Hospital was held in the Town-hall. A proposal to hold a gift auction bazaar for the benefit of the Hospital met with the unanimous approval of the members, and it was resolved that the bazaar should be opened on Monday, the 1st of July.

Mr H. W. Smythies, Town Clerk, left Cromwell for Wellington last Thursday, his attendance being required at the sitting of the Court of Appeal, to be held during the current month. His return may be expected in about three weeks hence; and in the meantime his brother acts as Deputy Town Clerk and Secretary to the Carrick Range Water Supply Co.

It is not improbable that the commencement of the important work undertaken by Mr McCormick—viz., building a bridge across the Kawarau River to connect Bannockburn and the Carrick Reefs with Cromwell—will be celebrated by a grand Masonic ceremony at the laying of the foundation-stone. The Queen's Birthday, it has been suggested, would be a most suitable date on which to hold the ceremony.

Thursday next, the 9th inst., has been officially set apart as a day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. Cromwell doubtless will put up its shutters and improve the occasion to the best advantage. Should the weather prove propitious, we believe a cricket-match will be played in the afternoon, between sides chosen by Mr MacKellar and Mr Fraer. A ball is announced to take place at Smitham's Assembly-rooms in the evening, in connection with Mr Cook's quadrille club.

A memorial for presentation to the Provincial Council, setting forth the grounds upon which the Royal Standard Company base their claim to compensation for the heavy outlay they incurred in constructing the road from Quartzville to the summit of the Carrick Range, is being circulated throughout the district, and has already received a host of signatures. We have frequently had occasion to urge upon the Provincial Government the justness of reimbursing the Standard Company the amount expended on a work which has proved of great public benefit, and which, indeed, has been mainly instrumental in causing the discovery and rapid development of our richest quartz mines. Not only should the cost of this road be paid out of the public revenue, but the Council should be asked to vote money for the purpose of widening, repairing, and otherwise improving it. We trust that Mr Hickey will keep the promise he made some six months ago regarding this matter, and that he will not fail to impress upon the Council the necessity of giving substantial encouragement to rearing enterprise in this district.

One of the greatest impediments to the profitable working of alluvial ground—an impediment which has in many instances proved an insuperable barrier to the extraction of gold from auriferous flats and low-lying gullies—is the want of sufficient "fall" to carry off tailings. From the San Francisco *Bulletin* we learn that a plan has been devised which promises effectually to obviate the difficulty. The *Bulletin* says:—“Wilford A. Rogers, of Folsom, has received letters patent for an invention relating to a method for elevating tailings and dirt from placer diggings when the claim is situated lower than the surrounding ground. It consists of a slightly declining sluice box, into which the dirt is thrown and carried to the lower end by a current of water. At this point the box enters the lower end of another close box which inclines sharply upwards so that its outer ends extend to the surface of the surrounding ground. One or more nozzles enter this box at different points near the bottom, and point in the direction of its outlet. A strong current of water passes through these pipes, and by its momentum carries tailings up to the surface of the ground, the action being similar to that of a Gifford injector. In view of the large number of mining enterprises projected for the coming summer, this invention is of great importance.”

The fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Foresters' Court at Bannockburn will be celebrated on Friday, 17th inst., when a ball and supper will take place at the Bannockburn Hotel.

The usual monthly meeting of the Town Council, which should have been held last night, lapsed for want of a quorum. Crs. Dawkins and Fraer were the only members in attendance at the hour of meeting.

The following is a list of letters received at the Arrow Post-office during the month of January and which remained unclaimed at the end of April:—Mr Bell, John Gray, R. Hanson, Mr Henderson, G. F. Johnston, J. Long, Matthew Constantine, D. S. M'Farlane, Jeremiah Parry.

Reefton (Inangahua) is rapidly increasing in size, and will doubtless ere long rival the Thames in the yield of its claims. The reefs are said to be remarkably rich, and of immense extent. By next summer it is confidently expected that many thousands of miners will be at work in the district. The country is covered with heavy birch and pine bush. Reefton is fifty miles distant from Greymouth.

Letters received at the Queenstown Post-office during February and remaining unclaimed at the end of last month:—George Beer, Luke Crucknell, T. D. Crump, A. B. Cook, Patrick Corrigan, Arthur Fulton, John Gibson, Patrick Hogan, John Humber, R. Johnson, T. H. Justice, W. S. Johnstone, Peter Miller, T. Montague, Mary M'Queen, John M'Donald (2), H. M'Kenzie (2), John Murdoch.

The Wairarapa correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes:—“Tenders, I understand, will shortly be invited for the erection of the largest woolshed of any that have as yet been built in the North Island. The quantity of timber that will be required is something enormous, as it is proposed to make shearing sheds large enough to hold 12,000 sheep at one time. This will save a great deal of expense at the time of shearing, as no delay need then take place on account of the state of the weather. This large building is to be erected at the Hunangarea Station, the property of the Hon. G. M. Waterhouse, who is one of the largest landowners in the district.”

Among the many schemes for promoting immigration to this Colony (says the *Evening Post*) is one which the Government have entirely overlooked. A panorama, well painted, representing the principal cities of the Colony, a few of the most fertile tracts of country, and some of the romantic or grand scenes to be found in both islands, might, if exhibited in Great Britain, and explained by a good lecturer, do a great deal towards making those at home know something of the Colony, and think a little more of it than as a place where the white men live in constant fear of the tomahawk. An additional interest in the entertainment might be got up if one or two Maoris were engaged to travel with the panorama, and to exhibit themselves to the audiences. The affair would probably have the further advantage of being self-supporting.

Another Tichborne case seems likely to arise in Auckland,—differing, however, from that celebrated case in the fact that the claimant is a woman. The following telegram which appeared in the *Daily Times* of the 1st inst., gives a few interesting particulars:—“The application of Mrs Norman, in Chambers to-day, to administer the estate of the late Mr Norman, of the United Service Hotel, was opposed by Mr Jones, from Dunedin, a son-in-law of the deceased. A most extraordinary conflict of evidence—in fact a second Tichborne case—followed. Mr Jones identifies the applicant as a Mrs Robertson, sent by him from Dunedin in 1866, to act as barmaid for Mr Norman, and swears that the real Mrs Norman is in London, whither Mr Norman, till 1867, regularly remitted £1,300 yearly. He also swears that Mr Norman and his wife travelled on the Continent, leaving their two children at school in Paris. The applicant swears that she herself and Mr Norman were married at Bologna; that she left the children at school in Paris, and travelled elsewhere on the Continent; that she received £1,300 yearly, and that she would produce the bank pass book kept by her to show it. She also swears that she came out to Mr Norman by the ship *Electra* in 1866, and that this will be corroborated by a fellow-passenger. She swears that she was never in Dunedin, and that her marriage certificate and private papers were burned by Mr Norman one Sunday while she was at church. The Judge refused to grant her administration, and the estate remains in the Curator's hands till her identity is proved.”

One of the greatest impediments to the profitable working of alluvial ground—an impediment which has in many instances proved an insuperable barrier to the extraction of gold from auriferous flats and low-lying gullies—is the want of sufficient “fall” to carry off tailings. From the *San Francisco Bulletin* we learn that a plan has been devised which promises effectually to obviate the difficulty. The *Bulletin* says:—“Wilford A. Rogers, of Folsom, has received letters patent for an invention relating to a method for elevating tailings and dirt from placer diggings when the claim is situated lower than the surrounding ground. It consists of a slightly declining sluice box, into which the dirt is thrown and carried to the lower end by a current of water. At this point the box enters the lower end of another close box which inclines sharply upwards so that its outer ends extend to the surface of the surrounding ground. One or more nozzles enter this box at different points near the bottom, and point in the direction of its outlet. A strong current of water passes through these pipes, and by its momentum carries tailings up to the surface of the ground, the action being similar to that of a Gifford injector. In view of the large number of mining enterprises projected for the coming summer, this invention is of great importance.”

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN,

TUESDAY, 9 A.M.

The Nebraska has not yet arrived at Auckland.

On Sunday night an immense audience assembled in the Princess Theatre to hear Mr James Smith's lecture, which was loudly applauded.

According to the *Southern Cross*, nine long-sentenced prisoners, including Haley, are to be transferred to Dunedin Gaol.

CARRICK RANGE QUARTZ REEFS.

STAR OF THE EAST.—This company completed a crushing of 135 tons on Tuesday last, and obtained 119 ozs. 17 dwts. of gold,—the average per ton being about 17 dwts. It may interest those connected with reefing on the Range, and especially shareholders in the Star of the East, to know that the crushing above mentioned was taken from a portion of the reef that varies in thickness from 18 to 22 feet. The fact that two leaders join the lode at this spot accounts for its great width. The claim has been put into first-rate working order by Mr S. Williams, to whom great credit is due; and it may still further interest the public to know that the company have from 800 to 10,000 tons of stone in sight.

ELIZABETH.—After about four weeks' run, during which 190 tons of stone were crushed at the company's own battery, a cleaning up took place on Saturday last. The yield of gold from the quantity of stuff above mentioned was 70 ozs. This was quite up to the manager's expectation, as a quantity of poor stone had to be put through to get the mine into working order. We believe the company have decided not to crush any more material from the claim until the main shaft shall have been connected with the tunnel. This work is being rapidly proceeded with, and will when finished enable the company to work the mine in a systematic and economical manner.—At a meeting of the shareholders held on Saturday night, it was resolved to call up capital to the amount of £400 by ordering the payment of 6s. upon each £5 share.

HEART OF OAK.—This company will clean up about the date of our next issue, and there is reason to believe the crushing will yield about the usual dividend. It appears to be the fashion to speak disparagingly of this claim, but the dividends tell a different tale. The mine looks as well as ever, and every ton of stone taken out reveals more fully the quantity in sight.

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, ROB ROY, and WELCOME.—There is nothing of importance to note regarding these claims, beyond the fact that the work of sinking shafts in each goes on steadily.

COLLEEN BAWN.—A shaft intended to strike the underlay of the leader at about fifty feet deep, has been started in this claim.

ALL NATIONS.—This reef is being tested by a crushing of twenty tons at the Standard Company's battery. We sincerely hope that it will prove payable, as, being in a new portion of the range (Paddy's Gully), it may lead to further discoveries.

The LIONAR BEAUX Company purpose to crush fifty tons at the Standard battery this week; and the JOHN BULL Company will also have a crushing shortly. The NIL DESPERANDUM Company still keep grassing stone slowly; while the GOLDEN GATE Company have only managed to drive some four feet through their hard, wet rock, during the last three weeks.

WARDEN'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

(Before E. H. Carew, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

Lewis J. Drew, bootmaker, Doctor's Flat, was summoned at the instance of Sergeant Cassels to answer a charge of carrying on business on the gold-fields without a license. The defendant pleaded not guilty. Sergeant Cassels stated that on Saturday, the 27th April, he visited defendant's premises, and found him carrying on business without a license. Defendant told him he did not require a license, as he only worked at his trade; he did not sell goods of any kind. Saw one pair of boots, and a stock of leather, in the shop.—The defendant said he had never offered a pair of boots for sale since coming to the district, nor had he any boots to sell. Was not in a position to take out a business license; and besides, he did not think it right that a man should be taxed for working at his trade.—His Worship said as there was no proof that defendant had disposed of any goods, he would give him the benefit of the doubt and dismiss the information. The defendant was cautioned, however, to provide himself with a business license before attempting to sell goods of any kind.

APPLICATIONS.

Protection.—Henry Summers and five others, 60 days', for Black Horse claim: granted.

Extended Claims.—Wm. Kean and two others, left-hand branch of Luggate: granted.—Samuel Mather, thirty yards below All Nations water-race in Adams' Gully: granted.—Henry Bloxham and party, half-mile east of Rendall's race, Bannockburn. This application was objected to by Young Thing and party, who claimed the ground. Evidence was brought by Mr Wilson, on behalf of the objectors, to prove that Bloxham had not marked out the claim in conformity with the Regulations. The Warden said the fact of the claim being improperly marked out was quite sufficient to put applicant out of Court. The same decision had been given over and over again in similar cases. Application refused.

Land Races.—Wm. Kean and two others, Luggate: granted.—John Bailey and another, Bailey's Gully: no appearance.—Ah Kow, Bendigo Creek. Objectors were lodged by Ah Tis and party; but on the applicant's agent (Ah Kow) stating that there was no intention to interfere with the objectors' water-race, the application was granted.

Dom.—Francis Lyons, Welshman's Gully, Bendigo: granted.

Water Races.—Francis Lyons, one sluice-head from dam in Welshman's Gully: granted.—W. Kean, eight sluice-heads from left-hand branch of Luggate Creek: granted.—Alfred W. Minn and another, one sluice-head from the three springs half-a-mile west of Kawarau Gorge: granted.—Geo. A. Brown, four sluice-heads from 1½ mile below the township of Bendigo: no appearance.—Thomas Logan and two others, four sluice-heads from the two branches of Bendigo Gully Creek: adjourned till next Court-day.—Same, for six sluice-heads, out of Bendigo Gully Creek: adjourned till next Court-day.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, CROMWELL.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

(Before E. H. Carew, Esq., R. M., and I. Loughnan, Esq., J.P.)

BRIAN HEDDEN v. JOHN JACKSON.—Claim, £20 18s., for goods supplied and rent of hotel at Logantown. Debt admitted. Judgment for the amount claimed, and costs of Court 2s. If £10 paid at once, no execution to issue for balances until the expiration of two months.

H. W. SMYTHIES, (as Collector of Corporation Rates,) v. W. SMITHAM.—Claim, £11 2s. 6d. Settled out of Court.

W. J. BARRY v. W. SMITHAM.—Claim, £25 6s. 6d. Mr Wilson for plaintiff; Mr Brough for defendant. This was a claim for expenses incurred in connection with the sale of defendant's horses and other property, and for the cost of flooring the bar-room of the Kawarau Hotel. The Bench, after hearing the evidence, was about to dismiss the case, when Mr Wilson said his client would accept a nonsuit. This was decreed accordingly,—the plaintiff to pay 5s. costs of Court, 12s. for witness's expenses, and 42s. professional costs.

GEO. T. STEPHENSON v. BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The plaintiff claimed £50 as damages for wrongful dismissal. Mr Brough, who appeared for the Bank, contended there had been no proper service of the summons; but stated that if that objection were sustained, the Bank was willing to let the case proceed at the expiration of a fortnight. An adjournment for 14 days was granted.

HALLIDAY'S TRUSTEES v. J. ALLEY.—£6 10s. 5d. Judgment by consent for amount claimed, 18s. costs of Court, and 21s. professional costs.

SAME v. J. ALLEY & HODSON.—£1 4s. 6d. Judgment for amount claimed as against Alley, and 9s. costs of Court.

SAME v. FRED. JELLY.—£12 5s. 6d. Defendant did not appear. Judgment for the amount claimed, 19s. costs of Court, 15s. to witness, and professional costs 21s.

SAME v. R. M'LAHAN.—£2 11s. 6d. No appearance of defendant. Service of the summons was proved; and judgment was given for the amount claimed, with 9s. costs of Court, and 21s. professional costs.

SAME v. JOHN BETTY.—£11 15s. 3d. Judgment for amount, with 24s. costs of Court, professional costs, 21s., and witnesses' expenses, 24s.

SAME v. ALFRED BEAN.—£1 16s. 1d. Adjudged to 16th inst.

SAME v. W. SMITH and H. WINEFRED.—£5 19s. 11d. Judgment against Smith for amount, costs of Court 13s., and professional costs 21s.

SAME v. R. HIGGINS and another.—£22. The defendant Higgins admitted the claim, and expressed his willingness to pay half the amount if allowed time. As to the other half, he informed the Bench that his mate (the other defendant) was dead, but had left property sufficient to realise the amount. The Bench stated that Higgins was liable for the whole amount, but recommended him to apply to the Curator of Intestate Estates for his deceased mate's share of the debt. Mr Wilson (who appeared for the Trustees) undertook to say that the defendant would not be pressed for the payment of the debt until he had had an opportunity of recovering half the amount from the Curator. Judgment was given against Higgins for amount, 25s. costs of Court, and professional costs 42s., to be paid within two months.

SAME v. ALEX. RIXTOL and others.—£27 8s. 5d. Judgment for amount, 25s. costs of Court, and professional costs 42s.

ROYAL STANDARD Q.M. CO.

The following statement of the receipts and expenditure of this Company up to the 12th March last appeared in the New Zealand Gazette of April 16:—

| RECEIPTS. | £ s. d. |
|--|------------|
| Balance at Bank on Jan. 23, 1871 | 70 15 5 |
| Received for Cals ... | 1176 0 0 |
| For Sale of Gold from Company's Claim | 1200 1 11 |
| Ditto for Crushing for other Companies ... | 728 1 0 |
| Sundries ... | 18 11 9 |
| | £3193 10 1 |

EXPENDITURE.

Paid for Machinery, Plant, &c. ... 963 12 6
For making Road from old Claim to Machine ... 336 0 0
For Water, Cartage, and Workmen 1804 4 8
Balance at Bank ... 89 3 11

In hand ... 0 9 9

£3193 10 1

ASSETS.

Crushing Machine, Plant, House, Timber, Road, and Old Mine 2500 0 0
A Two-third Share in New Mine 800 0 0

£3300 0 0

LIABILITIES.

New Battery of Four Heads of Stamps ... 250 0 0
Outstanding Accounts, Manager's Salary, &c. ... 121 9 8
Men's Wages at Claims and at the Machine ... 48 12 0

£420 1 3

[Advertisement.]—Having purchased for cash, and personally selected One Thousand Pounds worth of Autumn and Winter Drapery, Clothing, Boots, &c., we feel much pleasure in announcing to our numerous customers and other residents in the district that the same will be added to our present large stock, and be open for inspection this week. We can therefore safely assure constituents that we have the largest and choicest stock of Seasonable Goods on the

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

—o—

The thirtieth session of the above body was formally opened in Dunedin on Tuesday last, the 30th April. There was only a partial attendance,—the Southland and many of the country members not having arrived.

The following are a few of the remarks made by His Honor the Superintendent upon the subjects most interesting to our readers referred to in his opening address:—

"The present seems a befitting occasion on which briefly to refer to our progress as a Province during the past financial year, and to take stock of some few of the more important incidents which have marked that progress. I am happy to say that, although there has been no very startling or spasmodic advancement, yet there has been a steady growth in the settlement of the country, which must be more or less satisfactory to all of us."

After referring to the increase in the number of agricultural holdings during the year; the number of immigrants to and emigrants from the Province; the number of births and deaths; and the value of Provincial produce exported,—his Honor proceeded to remark:

"I need scarcely say that a considerable proportion of our exports has consisted of the produce of our Gold-fields. The duty on gold shipped during the year amounted to £.21,415 16s. 4d., as against £.19,069 2s. 9d. in the previous year. From a return which will be placed before you, it will be seen that the quantity of gold received during the year by escort was 156,020 ozs., being 104 ozs. less than that received by escort during the previous year. These returns go to show that gold mining has become a settled and permanent industry."

"An abundant and cheap supply of water is, I believe, the one thing needful to afford permanent and profitable occupation to a very large mining population. Besides the alluvial deposits from which our gold exports have hitherto been chiefly derived, there are numerous quartz reefs throughout the Province, some of which have been yielding handsome returns. With a view of enabling the discoverers of quartz-reefs to ascertain accurately the value of their discoveries, the Government has now in course of erection in Dunedin a quartz-crushing machine, which, it is hoped, will be in operation in the course of a week or two. It is proposed to work this machine in connection with the School of Mines in the Otago University."

"Pending the establishment of a mint, I am of opinion that an assay and melting department in connection with the School of Mines under Professor Black, would be a great boon. The cost of a very efficient plant would not exceed £.300. To this place, miners and others might bring their gold for the purpose of being melted and assayed, and arrangements could be made by the Government for having the gold coined at the Sydney or Melbourne mint, the owner of the gold in the meantime receiving a deposit receipt which would be as good to him as cash."

His Honor then proceeded to give some interesting statistics in connection with schools in the Province; and expressed himself as follows upon the Education question:—

"Let us by all means improve the administration, by going in for a thorough inspection; let us elevate the qualifications and status of the teachers, let us eliminate from our class-books whatever may be contrary to truth, or calculated to give reasonable offence to any particular section of the community; but don't let us countenance any system of education by which our children will be taught to stand aloof from each other—each on its own sectarian pedestal. . . . The Government has ordered a complete set of class-books, in use throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and America, with a view to selecting the most cosmopolitan for the public schools of the Province."

"Gentlemen,—I have to congratulate you upon various important public undertakings which have been brought to an issue during the past year. I would allude especially to the successful establishment of the Otago University, the completion of the Otago Graving Dock, and the Californian Steam Service."

"Although, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Dunedin and Port Chalmers Railway has not been completed within the stipulated time, yet I understand that the whole of the plant is now on its way from England. Should it arrive in due course, the promoters expect to have the railway open for traffic in July next, with the exception of the pier, which will probably take some months longer to erect."

"Gentlemen,—I now declare this Council open for the despatch of business."

His Honor then retired.

Three messages were received from the Superintendent; a few reports were laid on the table; a House Committee was formed; some talk took place about the arrangement of the seats in the Council Chamber; about a dozen Bills were read and ordered to be printed; and then the Council adjourned till next day at two p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 1st MAY.

The House met at two o'clock.

Several petitions were presented, and referred to the various Committees having power to deal with them.

Mr Reid laid on the table Mr M'Kerrow's report respecting the sale of land to Mr Clarke, on Moa Flat.

Mr Bradshaw laid on the table plans connected with the report of Professor Black on Stewart's Island.

The various Standing Committees of the House were then appointed.

Mr Tolmie moved the adoption of the Reply to his Honor's Address, and spoke at some length on the various subjects mentioned in the Speech.

Messrs M'Glashan, Mervyn, Thomson, Cargill, Reid, Hutcheson, and M'Kenzie took part in the debate which followed; and the motion was carried.

Mr Bradshaw made a motion recommending the Superintendent to set apart a block of land at Cromwell as a recreation ground. Agreed to.

The claim of Mr James Reid for compensation for losses sustained in connection with the Traquair Hundred, was referred to the Select Committee on Private Petitions.

The Council resolved, on the motion of Mr Reid, to recommend his Honor to apply to the Governor to bring the Forest Trees Planting Encouragement Act, 1871, into operation in Otago.

THURSDAY, 2nd MAY.

The Council adopted a motion requesting His Honor to set apart 3000 acres of land at Jacob's River for the endowment of a trust for Riverton Harbour.

ENDOWMENTS FOR HOSPITALS.

Mr Reid moved that an address be presented to the Superintendent, recommending that 2000 acres, situate in the Kauroo district, be set apart as an endowment for the Oamaru Hospital.

The Hon. Mr M'Lean said the motion of Provincial Secretary would not carry out the spirit of the intention of the Council in regard to this matter, the idea being that the endowment should be something worthy of such an institution. He moved as an amendment, "That a block of 2000 acres at Doctor's Creek, on the Waitaki River, already surveyed by the direction of His Honor the Superintendent, be substituted for the block in the Kauroo district, proposed by the Provincial Secretary."

Mr Sumpter seconded the amendment.

Mr Reid, with a view of showing that the idea of the land being disposed of advantageously, by getting a number of small settlers to remain on it, could not be carried out, explained that, although such a consummation might some day be arrived at, there was an understanding with the runholder that he should have the use of the land, during the term of his lease, at all events. That did away with the argument that they were likely to see it occupied by resident leaseholders.

Dr Webster and Mr Hutcheson strongly supported the amendment.

Mr Reynolds said he thought he would be taking a proper course if he moved the previous question. There was little doubt that if the motion were adopted, the Council would receive applications from all other similar quarters throughout the Province. He thought it would be better to compromise the matter by putting a certain sum on the Estimates.

Mr Reid said he would rather that the Council proceeded to deal with the motion at once. He could scarcely say that the Government were prepared to give a special endowment equal to the value of the land. If they gave a special endowment to one district, all other districts would expect to be specially endowed; and the same would be the case in regard to a special vote.

He was not sure if it would not be well to aid hospitals in the manner proposed, if the large blocks already given were not considered sufficient. If they adopted the system of giving only such land as was purely pastoral, and not required for settlement, they might do worse than endow several institutions in the Province that had similar calls upon them.

The amendment was lost on the voices, and the Hon. Mr M'Lean called for a division, which was taken with the following result:—For the amendment, 15; against it, 18. The amendment was therefore lost.

Mr Turnbull then moved a further amendment, which pledged the Council to give to the Oamaru Hospital another 2000 acres in the Marewhenua district, being part of block No. 6 on the map of the said district.

The amendment was carried, and the original motion, as amended, was also carried.

THE MAYORAL CONFERENCE.

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The Mayoral Conference, convened by Mr Fish, Mayor of Dunedin, opened in the City Council Chambers, in Dunedin, on Tuesday, April 30. Most of the Municipalities in the Province were represented. Nothing of any moment was transacted on the first day of sitting; but we take the following condensed report of the subsequent proceedings from the *Daily Times*:—

SECOND DAY.

In accordance with a resolution arrived at at the previous meeting, a Sub-Committee had waited upon His Honor the Superintendent and the Executive, and brought under their notice the question of subsidising the municipalities, with a view to ascertaining whether the Government was inclined to renew the subsidy in its old form, or endow the municipalities with local taxes, namely, general publicans' licenses, night licenses, bottle licenses, and wholesale spirit licenses, the watermen's and auctioneers' licenses, dog and goat taxes, raised within their boundaries;—which latter alternative the Conference was in favour of. His Honor, it was stated, replied that the Government had anticipated the wishes of the deputation, and intended to frame an ordinance to give effect to their request, but attached to the granting of it the condition that the municipalities should

be at the cost of maintaining the main roads through them after the same had been formed.

The Mayors of Dunedin and Port Chalmers, in the course of a conversation which followed, expressed the opinion that this proposal of the Government would suit their municipalities very well; but the country Mayors all believed that their respective municipalities would rather lose than gain by the proposed arrangement.

The Mayor of Lawrence eventually moved that the proposition of the Government be accepted, "contingent upon the agreement that that portion of the offer relative to the maintenance of main roads apply to the City of Dunedin only." This motion was carried, and a deputation was appointed to wait on the Superintendent with reference to the matter.

THIRD DAY.

The Sub-committee appointed to wait upon the Superintendent reported that the Government had stated that they would not go back from their proposal in regard to the particular relating to the maintenance of main roads within municipal boundaries; but had pointed out that no municipality would be expected to maintain any road until it had first been permanently formed and metalled by the Government; and further, that they would be disposed to consider favourably any case of special hardship.

The Conference eventually agreed to accept the Government's proposition; the Mayor of Oamaru only appearing to consider that his municipality would lose under the new arrangement.

FOURTH DAY.

Some of the Mayors reported that they had had interviews with the M.P.C.'s for their districts, and with other members of the Council; and it was resolved that every effort should be made to have the Government scheme made law.

The Mayor of Lawrence moved that the Conference be dissolved, and that a vote of thanks be accorded to the Mayor of Dunedin for his action in initiating and guiding the movement.

The motion and vote of thanks were carried unanimously; and the meeting dissolved.

MANAGEMENT OF QUARTZ MINES.

—o—

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—In my previous letters, I tried to explain how shareholders were victimised by the incompetency of managers, and the neglect of duty (or worse) of directors. In this I wish to call the attention of working men to the Limited Liability Act, under which many of the present Companies are registered,—an Act most fair in theory and intention, but unfortunately, like most Acts of Parliament, liable to be made use of for fraudulent purposes. If all working men understood its meaning, and nevertheless chose to risk their labour on the chance of eventual payment, it would be their own look-out; but as nine out of ten know nothing whatsoever about it, I consider it comes within your province as a journalist to explain the matter to them. What little I know about it, I will take this opportunity of mentioning; leaving it to some one else better versed in the law to enlarge on the subject.

In a Limited Liability Company each shareholder is only liable for the amount at which his individual interest in the Company was valued by the directors at its formation. Consequently, a Company, to be solvent to the amount of their declared capital, must not only have all their shareholders honest and solvent, (which is seldom or never the case,) but, moreover, the claim or plant must not deteriorate in value, as a very large proportion of the so-called capital is represented by the mine itself and the machinery on it; so that, in many instances, Companies are not good for more than one-third of the amount of their declared capital.

I can better explain my meaning thus:—

We will suppose a Company to consist of 20 shares of £.150 each. They thus start on a declared capital of £.3000,—of which the claim represents £.1000, the machinery £.1000, and leaving £.1000 to be called up. Half the shareholders, being able and willing, pay up their full amount; the other half, being unable or unwilling, do not do so; thus, at the wind-up, this supposed £.3000 Company turns out to be good for only £.500. When this small sum is expended unsuccessfully on the mine, the workmen have nothing to look to for their wages but a claim which has proved worthless, ten insolvent shareholders, and a plant which, very probably, has been mortgaged by the directors. It may be said that no men have been swindled as yet in this district; but it is yet early, and prevention is better than cure. Men have been swindled in Victoria by such Companies, and also, I regret to say, on the Arrow.

The only preventive measure that I can see for this evil is the following:—All Banking corporations protected under this Act are obliged to publish a half-yearly statement of their assets and liabilities for the information and protection of the public; and I cannot see why mining companies sheltering themselves behind the same Act, and having as their principal creditors working men, (many uneducated, and consequently peculiarly liable to imposition,) should not be compelled to do the same. Then, if men wish to work for them on credit, well and good,—they know their own business best; but at least let them be disabused of the idea at present almost universal amongst them,—that two or three wealthy and honest men in a company constitute it solvent.

I will now dismiss this very unpleasant

subject, and should I again presume on your kindness, it will be on the more congenial one of "How to make our poor reefs pay." —By-the-bye, "Viator," in his letter, called me a "free-lance"; but I forgive him, in consideration of his having agreed with me in opinion; otherwise, after the recent ridiculous exhibition made by the Melbourne analytical chemists in the alum case, I wonder at his hardihood. During my twenty years' experience on the goldfields, I have not known one useful discovery, or even suggestion, made by a scientific man, and I decidedly object to their big words, commencing with "hy.," "ox.," or "sul." This may betray ignorance on my part, but at all events it is not wilful ignorance.—I am, &c.,

CRUSHER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

POLICE "EFFICIENCY."

(*To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.*)

SIR,—I read a letter in your paper some time past praising Sergeant Cassels as an efficient officer, &c. &c., and hoping for his return to the district. As one who has suffered by the extraordinary efficiency of this officer, who is so good a revenue-collector, I wish to say a few words.

First,—I would like to ask the person who so admires the Sergeant, what good the revenue does this part of the world? seeing that there are no roads made, little or no work carried on by Government in the district, and that punts, bridges, &c., have all to be carried out by private enterprise. I cannot think why anyone should be particularly anxious for the collection of a revenue,—two-thirds of which goes to the other Island, and the other third to the uttermost ends of the earth to collect immigrants to people a land they will not come to willingly.

A little may be spent here, in the shape of police, Court, &c. But seeing that one-half the police are employed in tax-gathering, why not do away with the collector, and let the taxes take care of themselves? By so doing, Government would save the expense of both horse and man, which must be very considerable, even if they did lose a little of the taxes.

If that were so, would not dogs and "snobs" rejoice, grow fat, and live at peace!

Mr Birch has gone home, and I was thinking what a fine example this district would afford when he is "spinning a cuff" to the people at home to get them to come to this land. He might say to some poor "snob," who stands agape, swallowing all that the fluent Birch may tell him of the blessings of emigration,—he might say: "I knew a man in your line, who went to New Zealand, and, after travelling far, seeking work and finding none, squatted down, and set to work for himself. But along comes the police, to tell him that work he must not do without first paying £.5 to the Government; and to prove this, drags him over some twelve miles of ground to attend a Court. There the policeman solemnly swears: 'I found this man sitting in a place framed with wood and covered with bags, ten feet wide and twelve feet long; he had one pair of boots hung up, and he was making another pair; and he has not paid £.5 to the Government for doing so.' To which the Court, after hearing what the 'snob' had to answer to so grave a charge, says to the culprit: 'You have been guilty of making a pair of boots, there is no doubt; but as it has not been distinctly and positively proved that you sold them, I shall give you the benefit of the doubt, and dismiss the case; but don't do it any more, or you may get into trouble.'"

I fancy that the "snob's" mouth would shut quick, that he would listen to Birch's charming persuasion no more, and I don't think he would emigrate!

As I took my journey home that night in the cold and dark, I could not help puzzling myself to know what benefit I had received at the hands of the Warden, who assured me he gave me some. Of one thing I was certain: I had had to travel some twelve miles, wait six hours, and lose the whole day, besides having to bear all the worry of the thing; and pay a "bob" for it into the bargain. And I could not help thinking,—if discretion is the better part of valour, is it not also some part of a "peeler's" duty? or are they not supposed to have any? I could not see where the sense was in putting me to all this trouble. The money could not be got, as I had none; to jail they could hardly send me, I think, as it would be, under the circumstances, coming it rather too strong; and no magistrate would seek the responsibility. And I could not feel how much more nicely the Sergeant would have done his duty, (which, the Court assured me, he only had done,) if he had said to me: "You say you are poor; I shall give you a month or so to look about you, and get on your feet; if you have not a license then, I shall have to summon you."

Don't you think, Mr Editor, that would have been a better plan of action, altogether?

Did your correspondent but take into consideration the loss to the district,—in fines, lost time, lost money,—and the harassing annoyance caused to so many people, I think he would hardly be so loud in his praises of this efficient policeman.—I am, &c.,

L. J. DREW.

Waterspouts have been seen off Greymouth and Wangani recently.

PROVINCIAL AND COLONIAL.

There are 90 public houses at the Thames. Auckland is said to possess an inordinate number of City Arabs. Tobacco is being successfully cultivated at Wairoa, near Wanganui. The telegraph is to be extended shortly to Reefton, from Greymouth.

Heavy floods, attended with loss of life, have occurred in the Timaru district.

It has been found necessary to organise a Sick and Destitute Relief Fund at Reefton. Twenty-five new mining companies were seated at Coromandel during four days two or three weeks ago.

The grouse brought from Norway by Mr Gaff are not to come to Otago after all; they have been left at Wellington.

Cod liver oil manufactured by a Mr Innes, of Port Chalmers, has been very favourably regarded by the Melbourne Medical Society. Gas is being laid on in Port Chalmers. The first lamp-post was lately erected, in the presence of the Mayor and a few leading citizens. The total losses caused by the Greymouth flood are stated by the report of the Relief Committee to have amounted to not less than £10,000.

The agricultural correspondent of the *Grey River Argus* for the Grey Valley, has been presented with a ton of horse-feed by the farmers up-river.

The genuine mackerel, "such as can be seen in Billingsgate any time during the season," has lately been caught in great numbers at Picton, Nelson.

A petition, bearing 2000 signatures, has been forwarded to the Governor by the residents of Mount Benger, Switzers, &c., against the Moa Flat sale.

From Martin's Bay, the latest news is very encouraging. The crops have turned out excellently, and all the settlers are reported to like the place very well.

In Wanganui, when the prisoners work, they are rewarded with a stick of tobacco. They are usually employed in repairing and cleaning the streets.

A number of Mormons living at Karori, near Wellington, left for America by the last San Francisco steamer, and the remainder will follow them next month.

Edwards, a pedestrian, was matched at Wanganui the other day to walk thirty-five yards against a horseman galloping fifty. The horseman won, but only by two feet.

Captain Macpherson, of Alexandra, Auckland, lately ordered the arrest of a militiaman who refused to add "Sir" to "Here," when answering to his name on parade.

Messrs Brogden and Sons intend to construct a race in the Ross district, Westland, to carry forty heads of water, at a cost of £10,000. They have applied for a fifty years' license of the water.

A "mean cuss," as the Americans say, was kicked out of the Taranaki Institute the other day for persisting in using the reading-room without paying the subscription, which is only one shilling a quarter.

The claimant to the Tichborne estates is stated by the *Evening Post* to have resided in Wellington for six months, under the name of De Castro. It is suggested that this will account for the missing link (of six months) in his Colonial life.

Complaints are made in Auckland that the Cadets fire off their rifles in the streets when returning from parade. Half a dozen of them also outraged the nerves of an old gentleman who was peacefully walking along the street, by presenting their rifles at him.

Te Kooti's last escape seems to have been effected in a ridiculously simple manner. A correspondent of a Northern paper says that "he coolly walked across the track between two sentries and got off, and it was not known for some time after that he had done so."

Drink has brought another clever man into trouble. Robert Eyreton, formerly of Auckland, has been committed for trial in Melbourne, on a charge of passing a valueless cheque. He is a journalist of some note, and was the gainer of the £50 prize for an essay on colonisation awarded by the General Government a few years ago.

Mr John M'Leod, M.H.R. for the Bay of Islands, has arranged with the Provincial Government of Wellington to go to Canada to procure immigrants. He leaves after next session of the Assembly.—The same Government has also arranged with a Mr Ingles to proceed to Holland to procure two hundred immigrants.

Professor Haselmayer's first "performance" in Dunedin was to "shout" for something like 150 persons. It appears that the St. Patrick's Brass Band mustered outside the Criterion Hotel, and serenaded the Professor, who, in return for the compliment, invited not only the band, but "all and sundry," to refresh themselves at his expense.

A singular recovery of lost money occurred recently on the banks of the Hokitika River. A man who was fishing, just after dusk, in taking his knife out of his pocket, dropped a five-pound note into the river. It was useless to attempt to look for the note then; so the search was deferred until the next morning when, as soon as it was daylight, the loser went in search, and was lucky enough to find his note washed ashore close to the flagstaff.

A good deal of amusement was caused on the wharf in Auckland one evening recently by the attempts of a large number of excited individuals to capture what was supposed to be a large shark. Shots were fired at it, and a hook was baited with a tempting morsel; but the monster treated it all with the most stolid indifference. At last, one of his persecutors, more bold than the rest, seized a boat-hook and made a furious onslaught. To his astonishment, the hook brought up a great mass of sea-weed. The multitude dispersed.

Story of a Music Stool.

The following strange story recently appeared in the Paris journals:—There lately lived at "No. 25, Thing-avenue," New York, a gentleman of "quiet habits," named George Cummings. Three years ago, Mr Cummings brought home from Switzerland a present for his young wife in the shape of a music-stool, that played the "Miserere" when sat upon. This, prejudiced persons might imagine, would be regarded rather as an inconvenience than otherwise, as one sitting down to play a piece of music would, unless great caution were exercised, have perforce to listen to the "Miserere" as an introduction. But the music-stool greatly delighted Mrs Cummings, who lost no opportunity of producing the "Miserere" for the delectation of her friends and the delight of the family circle. For three months Mr George Cummings shared the rapture of his wife, but at the end of that period he thought that the "Miserere" was becoming monotonous, and gently urged a less constant repetition. At the end of the year his objection had grown into positive dislike, and he sternly forbade his wife to sit upon the melancholy music-stool. Thus two years went by. On the 15th September last, Mr Cummings returned home about seven o'clock in the evening. He appeared to be in a bad temper, and received but coldly the affectionate inquiries of his wife. She persisted in her caresses, and, her husband pushing her from him, she fell upon the music-stool. Instantly the solemn strains of "Miserere" filled the room, and Mr Cummings, moved to madness thereby, took up a hatchet—which unfortunately he found ready to hand—and cleaved open the head of his hapless wife. Removing her bleeding body from the stool, he sat himself thereon and blew out his brains. When the servants, attracted by the report, entered the room they found their master and mistress both dead, whilst the last notes of the "Miserere" floated in the air. We do not desire to utter reproaches over the untimely grave of Mr George Cummings, late of Thing-avenue, New York, but we cannot refrain from giving utterance to the reflection that he wantonly brought his sad fate upon himself.

Tambaroora Gold-fields.

The ancient fame of this district (says a Melbourne paper of recent date) appears to have been permanently revived. It is said that in November last, when the members of a special commission from Sydney visited the field to ascertain its requirements, what with gold in quartz, gold in slate, gold crystallised in tubes, and gold hanging in strings, one of them confessed that he was quite weary of looking at such riches. Tambaroora is a pastoral mining township in the electoral and police district of Wellington, New South Wales. At a distance of about ten miles to the westward runs the Macquarie River, taking a course from S.E. to N.W. The mining towns of Hargraves and Sofala are distant from Tambaroora eighteen and twenty miles respectively, the roads being abominably rough. The geological formation is granite and quartz-bearing slate. The district is entirely a mining one, both alluvial and quartz mining having been carried on for many years, but the former has gradually given way to the latter. The line of reef now occupied extends four miles north of Hillend, and ten miles south of Chambers' Creek, or a distance of fourteen miles. In this long line there is but little spare ground, and throughout its whole extent golden stone may be found in greater or less quantity cropping out on the surface. Old workings mark the course of the reefs, but the appearance of these poor attempts shows how little was known by the workers of modern mining. As soon as a difficulty in the shape of a hardish bar of rock was met with, or a fault, the place was abandoned for a surface patch at hand. But a better guide than a compass on old workings exists, a distinct bar of rock marking the western limit of the reefs, and extending from the north end of Hawkins' Hill to the granite bluff at Chambers' Creek. This bar divides the reefs and country, having a westerly underlay: it is a strange natural feature of the place. The eastern underlay is the favourite, and deservedly so, not more than one or two samples existing where the western was any good; but this may arise from want of knowledge of the western underlay. North of Hawkins' Hill, along the Red Hill to Tambaroora, the country—that is, on the surface—southward is covered with a bed of clay and slate to an average depth of 200 feet. In this slate are numerous reefs, containing patches of rich stone, and on it are situated the old alluvial gullies which rendered this place famous about twenty years since. A correspondent thus writes:—"The mines are improving, and the more the miners become acquainted with them the better they like them. Hawkins' Hill bids fair to prove richer in gold than any mine in the world. I was told that £10,000 was offered the other day and refused for one-fourth share in Croman's claim, £14,000 being the price wanted for it. This is valuing 120 feet of ground at £64,000." To sum up, in the words of an old experienced miner, "the country is one vast chain of gold-bearing reefs for miles, of which Hawkins' Hill will be the great centre, and eventually the Sandhurst of New South Wales." Tambaroora is situated 168 miles from Sydney. Since the above was written the following item has been flashed through Australia by the electric wires:—"Reliable news from Tambaroora states that the vein of gold through Paxton's claim appears as a regular pillar of gold between the slate casing. Old miners say that nothing was ever known like it."

Biblical History Curiously Verified.

The London *Times* of January 23 contains the following letter from Mr H. Lumley, in which comparison is drawn between an inscription deciphered on a stone recently found in the ancient country of Moab, and several passages of Scripture referring to the driving away of the Moabites by the children of Israel. Mr Lumley says:—

"It will be interesting to Biblical students and others to hear that a highly important engraved stone has just been discovered in the Moabite country, and has been brought into Jerusalem. I have been permitted to inspect it, and I must say it bears about it all the significance of antiquity and truth. It measures 36in. by 18in. on the surface, is of hard, close granite, and has six lines of written characters, almost identical in form with the Sinaiitic letters. Mr Shapira, of Jerusalem, who has made the ancient languages of this region his study, has supplied me with a translation; and according to his reading, no more valuable record of Biblically-stated facts, made at nearly a contemporaneous moment with the events which it records, has yet been discovered. It was brought in here (to Jerusalem) by Bedouin Sheiks from the ruins (or mound) of the city of Medeba, which is seven miles south of Hesbon, fifteen miles north of Dibon, and about forty-five miles due east of this place. The characters, which are very clear and nearly perfect, are translated as follows:—'We drove them away—the people of Ar Moab at the Marsh ground; there they made a thankoffering to God their King, and Jeshurun rejoiced, as also Moses their leader.' If these words are compared with Numbers, chapter xxi., verses 13, 14, 15, and 21 to 30; Deuteronomy, chapter xi., and Joshua, chapter xiii., verses 9, 15, and 16,—a remarkable coincidence of narrative will be seen. The town of Ar Moab mentioned on the stone is in the delta formed by the two rivers which flow into the river Arnon. The 'Ar Moab at the Marsh ground' of the stone to be identical with 'the city that is in the midst of the river,' of the 9th verse of the 13th chapter of Joshua. I have had made a copy of the characters, which I bring with me to England, together with copies of the declarations of people here who know the history of the stone."

Hydraulic Marine Propelling Ram.

The following sketch of the above invention, for which a patent is claimed in New Zealand, by a Mr Smethurst, may not be uninteresting:—

A port-hole, or any number of port-holes are placed in the hull at any convenient part of the ship; in those holes are fitted and secured strong iron cylinders, projecting inwards any required distance; within these cylinders are inserted other cylinders, or rams, from the interior, which are each made to work like a telescope backwards and forwards; the inner ends within which these work, are secured by ordinary snuffing-boxes, so that no leakage can take place in the hull. These inner cylinders or rams are secured at both ends, so that every time the inner cylinder or ram is moved, the water will either enter the ship's side at the port, or be expelled from it. Thus, according to the size of the discs of the inner cylinders or rams presented to the water, a displacement of water will take place equal to the known weight at any given depth under the surface, the downward pressure of the water assisting the engines at every receding stroke. These valves, so to speak, can be placed so that they will remain immersed in any weather, and at all periods of the voyage (not like the screw or paddle, alternately in and out of the water, losing a corresponding power to the inequality of thrust thus produced); and, from the method the power of the ram is applied, little or no vibration can be experienced; the vessel will glide on her course as smoothly as if she were under sail only. And supposing a vessel to be fitted with these rams placed half-way between midship, frame, and stern, (where they will be most effective to propel the ship), they will, when alternately set in motion by the steam engine or other grand-motor, form what may be termed a horizontal paddle, ever urging the ship forward on her course, without encountering any obstruction whatever, by suction or otherwise, by the backward action of the ram. The length of the stroke can be regulated at pleasure. The weight of water displaced can be calculated accurately. The speed of the engine will diminish nearly in proportion to the speed of the ship, and the consumption of steam and consequent saving of fuel will be in proportion to the resistance encountered. The rams will not be liable to foul at any time. The ports can be fitted with shifting masks, which at any time can be so fastened as to exclude the water effectually from the trunk, and so facilitate repairs if necessary, during a voyage. No new theory in hydrodynamics is claimed to have been discovered by the inventor, and no difficulty is presented from the alterations suggested in the architecture of vessels adopting the invention. Negative motion, or sternway, is given to the vessel with the same stroke of the engine when necessary. Objections to the grant of the patent are to be delivered at Wellington in July next.—*Hokitika Leader*.

A demure-looking chap hailed a charcoal pedlar with the query, "Have you got charcoal in your wagon?"—"Yes, sir," said the expectant driver, stopping his horses. "That's right," observed the demure-looking chap, with an approving nod; "always tell the truth and people will respect you." And he hurried on, much to the regret of the pedlar, who was getting out of the wagon to look for a brick.

AMERICAN NEWS.

An artesian well in Texas spouts soda-water.

Wife-beating is said to be a "standard amusement" in Oregon.

There are 31 convicted murderers in the Michigan State Prison.

The snow blockade was a godsend to the hotels in Salt Lake city.

Tax and feathers are said to be the prevailing epidemics in Indiana.

Once more the grain stored in Chicago reaches millions of bushels.

Barnum is going to open and "run" a first-class museum in Chicago.

A Rock Island lady receives a quarter of a million love letters per annum.

A Milwaukee judge preserves order in Court by exhibiting a seven-shooter.

The Cuban authorities are taking steps to check the Chinese immigration to that island.

Negroes tried in Alabama nearly always object to the jurymen being of their own race.

The Montana Legislature has refused to entertain any application whatever for divorces.

Brigham Young is now a prisoner in his own house, though allowed to take exercise with an escort.

As a set-off to the woman's rights movement, the Boston Milliners are employing male seamstresses.

A curiosity-hunting Yankee has been plaguing the Grand Duke Alexis to give or sell him one of his shirts.

In Indiana, recently, a young lady was struck dumb while singing in church, and has not been able to speak a word since.

The *Tribune* calculates that there are 200 gambling hells in New York, in which 2500 rogues make a living off 100,000 dupes.

A Newburyport (Mass.) woman lately became the happy mother of triplets, one of whom has black hair, one red, and the other white.

A Florida man's life was saved by a bundle of unpaid bills in his breast pocket, which turned the point of a would-be assassin's knife.

A German lager beer saloon keeper in New York is too fat to get through his doorway, and for several years has not been in the street.

Southern coloured revivalists have adopted the touching hymn "Shoo Fly," to a psalm, the first line of which reads, "Sa-tan, don't bother me."

The *New York Herald*, which likes a big lie better than a small truth, now fixes the amount of Tweed's defalcations at ten thousand million dollars.

An industrious shoeblock in Buenos Ayres, who has amassed a large fortune by his labours, has gone on a European tour with his "family and suite."

According to General Pleasanton, who collected the tax on them, the enormous number of 1,332,240,000 cigars were used in the United States last year.

A very singular matrimonial case recently happened in Essex county, Va. A gentleman's second wife's two sons married his third wife's two daughters.

In the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania eight ferocious bloodhounds are kept for the purpose of patrolling the yards at night, they being less expensive than guards or watchmen, and not so likely to be tampered with or to sleep at their posts.

A Western paper having boasted that a very young lady of sweet sixteen had killed a large buck, weighing 160 lbs., the *Richmond Enquirer* says that Richmond girls kill young bucks any time, some of them quite "large," and "weighing 160 lbs." The subject has yet to be discovered upon which an American editor could not produce a joke, and a good one too.

A story illustrative of the way in which revolutions are got up in South America is told by the *Anglo-Brazilian Times*:—Three or four years ago an Argentine second lieutenant made a "pronunciamiento" in the city of Corrientes, but was beaten and captured. At his court-martial he was asked:—"What post had you in the affair?"—"I was Commander-in-Chief of all the infantry of the revolution."—"How many men had that infantry?"—"Seven men," replied their Commander-in-Chief.

Miraculous Restoration of Health by *Holloway's Pills*!—Miss Ellen Knight, 36, Stanhope-street, Regent's-park, a young lady of the most delicate constitution, had suffered for years from overflow of bile and bad digestion, causing palpitation of the heart, with great difficulty of breathing; to walk the least ascent was impracticable. The best medical advice had been obtained in London, Birmingham, France, and other places, but in vain; nor did she receive permanent relief, until she took a course of Holloway's inestimable Pills, and she is now enjoying the blessings of good health that for the previous eighteen years she had been a stranger to.

Sketched at Islington. —Purchaser: "K-a-t-l is not the way to spell 'catle.'" Drower, writing the receipt: "Naclody could spell wi' this pen. There's been ower mony drunken bodies usin' it!"

"Home Rule" is one of the great questions of the day in the Home country. *Punch* thus describes what "home rule" is, as enforced by a strict disciplinarian (male):—"No smoking, due observance of the scraper and doormat, cold dinners—without a murmur, early rising, early setting, no latch-key, rice-pudding, toast and water, stand in lanthorns, improving conversation, no puns, Sunday clothes, long walks, long sermons, no fires before November or after March, thick bread and butter, thick boots—third class, black draughts, gruel, goloshes, comforters, no hot water, round games—for love, instructive toys, little pocket money, marts, Exeter Hall."

Government Notice

LAND TRANSFER ACT.

LANDS ALIENATED or Contracted to be Alienated from the Crown in fee, prior to the coming into the operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," may be brought under the provisions of the Act by application from the persons entitled thereto.

ALL LANDS ALIENATED from the Crown after the coming into operation of "The Land Transfer Act, 1870," are subject to, and must be dealt with in manner prescribed by the Act.

The following are examples of the fees payable for bringing land under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act:—

1. When the Title consists of a Grant, dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, none of the land included in which has been dealt with—

Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the applicant: value of land, £100 0 11 2
Where the certificate of title is directed to issue in the name of the purchaser: value of land, £100 1 11 2

These charges are increased by 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

2. When the Applicant is the original Grantee, and the land has been dealt with; or where the Applicant is not the original Grantee—

Where the value of the land is £100 2 14 2
Where the value of the land is £200 3 3 4
Where the value of the land is £300 3 12 6
Where the value of the land is £400 4 1 8

Where the value of the land is above £400, the fees increase at the rate of 4s 2d (Assurance Fund) for every additional £100 in value.

These charges also represent the cost of Conveying Land,

inasmuch as applicants to bring land under the Act can direct the certificates of title to issue in the names of any other persons.

Credit for Fees is given, when desired by the applicant, in all cases where the proprietor applies to have the land registered under the Act in his own name, and the fees may remain unpaid until the land is dealt with.

Any person, therefore, who wishes to bring his land under the provisions of the Act, in order that whenever he deals with it, he may be in a position to avail himself of the facilities afforded by having a Registered Title, can do so *without any present cost*, by allowing the fees to remain unpaid until such dealing takes place. He will then be in a position to *Mortgage, Transfer, Lease, or otherwise deal with his land at a moment's notice.*

Any Title, however long and complex, may be investigated at a cost to the applicant of *only Five Shillings*; for if the title is rejected, *all fees are returned*, with the exception of that amount.

CERTIFICATES OF TITLE ARE ABSOLUTELY INDEFEASIBLE.

Under the Old System

of Conveyancing, if a single deed is lost, the title is in many cases rendered absolutely defective, and therefore unmarketable, while in others it can only be rectified at great cost. Persons who bring their land under the Act surrender all their deeds, and receive in exchange a certificate of title, a duplicate of which is retained in the office. If the certificate in the possession of the registered proprietor is at any time lost, or destroyed by fire, &c., a new certificate is supplied by the Registrar at a small cost.

All Titles are guaranteed by the Government.

On all Conveyances by Deed

under the old system, the cost of Registration in the Deeds Registry, OVER AND ABOVE THE SOLICITOR'S CHARGE, is never less than FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, frequently very much more; while land which has been brought under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act can be transferred at a TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN SHILLINGS where a whole section is conveyed; and where only part is conveyed, (and therefore a fresh certificate of title necessitated,) of THIRTY-ONE SHILLINGS, which is the HIGHEST SUM ALLOWED by the Act, no matter what the value or area of the land.

Under the Regulations in force on and after the 1st of January, 1872, the charge for certificates of title issued upon Memoranda of Transfer is REDUCED TO TEN SHILLINGS in all cases WHERE THE VALUE OF THE LAND IS UNDER TEN POUNDS.

THE TOTAL COST of executing a MORTGAGE or LEASE of land registered under the Act is TWELVE SHILLINGS, no matter what the amount involved.

A Mortgage may be transferred or discharged, or a Lease transferred or surrendered, for FIVE SHILLINGS.

These Operations involve no Delays.

The following are some of the advantages conferred by the Land Transfer System:—

1. It secures the principal benefits and advantages sought to be attained in a system of registration of deeds.

2. It renders retrospective investigations of title unnecessary as to all lands registered.

3. It simplifies the titles to Real Property for the future.

4. It makes purchasers of the fee and leases perfectly secure.

5. It simplifies to the utmost possible extent the forms of transfer and the modes of conveyance.

6. It increases the saleable value of land.

7. It tends to lower the rate of interest on loans secured on lands.

8. It gives facilities for the sale of large estates in allotments.

9. Transactions can be effected at a moment's notice, and at a minimum of cost.

10. Frauds in the purchase and sale of land are effectively prevented, because the certificate of title in the possession of the vendor shows the exact condition of the estate, i.e., if the estate be mortgaged, encumbered, or leased. Memoranda disclosing the particulars of any such transactions affecting the estate are written upon the certificate of title.

Government Notice

FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THE LAND TRANSFER ACT.

(Extract from New Zealand Gazette, No. 64, of 9th December, 1871.)

For bringing Land under the provisions of the Act:—

£ s. d.

When the title consists of a grant dated on or subsequent to the 28th December, 1841, and none of the land included therein has been dealt with 0 2 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £300 1 0 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £200, and does not exceed £300 ... 0 15 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value exceeds £100, and does not exceed £200 ... 0 10 0

When the title is of any other description, and the value does not exceed £100 ... 0 5 0

Contributions to Assurance Fund upon first bringing land under this Act, and upon the registration of an estate of freehold in possession derived by settlement, will, or intestacy—
In the pound sterling ... 0 0 1

Other fees—

For every application to bring land under the Act ... 0 5 0

For certificate of title where the same is issued in the name of any applicant grantee ... Nil

For certificate of Title issued upon any memorandum of transfer where the consideration is under £10 and is not nominal ... 0 10 0

For every other certificate of title Registering memorandum of transfer, mortgage, encumbrance or lease ... 0 10 0

Registering transfer or discharge of mortgage or of encumbrance, or the transferor surrender of a lease ... 0 5 0

Registering proprietor of any estate or interest derived by settlement or transmission ... 0 10 0

For every power of attorney ... 0 10 0

For every registration abstract ... 1 0 0

For cancelling registration abstract ... 0 5 0

For every revocation order ... 0 10 0

Noting caveat ... 0 10 0

Cancelling or withdrawal of caveat, and service of notice to caveator or caveatee ... 0 5 0

Issuing order for foreclosure ... 1 0 0

For every search ... 0 2 0

For every general search ... 0 5 0

For every map or plan deposited ... 0 5 0

For every instrument declaratory of trusts, and for every will or other instrument deposited ... 0 10 0

For registering recovery by proceeding in law or equity, or re-entry by lessee ... 0 10 0

For registering vesting of lease in mortgage, consequent on refusal of trustee in bankruptcy to accept the same ... 0 10 0

For entering notice of marriage or death ... 0 10 0

For entering notice of writ or order of Supreme Court ... 0 10 0

Taking acknowledgment of married women ... 0 5 0

Taking declaration in case of lost grant or other instrument, or where production of duplicate is dispensed with ... 0 10 0

Taking affidavit or statutory declaration ... 0 5 0

For the exhibition or return of any deposited instrument, or for exhibiting or returning deeds surrendered by applicant proprietor ... 0 5 0

For certified copy, first five folios, per folio of seventy-two words ... 0 5 0

For every folio or part folio after first five ... 0 0 8

For every instrument drawn on parchment ... 0 2 0

When any instrument purports to deal with land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each registration memorial after the first ... 0 2 6

Lands purchased from the Crown since the coming into operation of the Land Transfer Act cannot be dealt with under the old system.

W. S. MOORHOUSE,
135 Registrar-General of Land.

Patent Medicine

A PARADOX!—TO SUFFERERS.

NERVOUSNESS,
ITS NATURE AND CURE.

WHAT IS NERVOUSNESS?—Various answers might be given to this question, according to the constitution and knowledge of the individual. Strong healthy persons, whether medically educated or not, generally regard nervousness as more or less an "imaginary complaint"; it is sometimes only believed to be real when the patient is found to be dying or dead. The best answer to the question, probably, is this:—NERVOUSNESS IS AN UNNATURAL CONDITION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Sometimes this unnatural state is accompanied with considerable bodily weakness, loss of flesh, and loss of strength; but in most cases there is in the earlier stages of the disorder no outward sign of weakness. The sufferers are found in both sexes; they often have the bloom of health upon the cheek; they are surrounded by kind friends, yet existence to them has no charms, for they feel that they cannot enjoy it. Without intending it, they annoy other people about the most trifles; if they encounter some person unexpectedly they feel confused, afraid, and alarmed; the heart beats violently, the hand shakes when writing, and the whole frame at times experiences a complete tremulousness. The intellect also is sometimes

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clouded, the memory fails, the judgment becomes indistinct, the will capricious and undecided, the taste vitiated, the imagination broods upon unpleasant topics, the spirits are either very low or very excited, the ordinary duties of life become burdensome, society is shunned, and business neglected.

A STRANGE SPECTACLE.—It is certainly strange, but not the less true, that perfectly sane persons in the prime of life, with firm step and healthy countenance, may occasionally be met with, who, in spite of possessing all the advantages of education, religion, ample means, and kind friends, nevertheless are victims of the nervousness above described; unhappy themselves, they render other people unhappy. Why is this? What cause has operated to change the cheerful, active, obliging, unsuspecting, and uncomplaining youth into the unhappy, drowsy, listless, suspicious, and gloomy misanthrope? Many causes, or one cause, only, may operate to produce this sad state; the cause may be either mental or physical, or both combined.

ATTEMPTS TO CURE NERVOUSNESS by means of ordinary tonics have so frequently proved fruitless, that the leading physicians now for the most part recommend hygienic means, such as exercise in the open air, regular habits, bathing, the cold bath friction; change of air and scene, as in travelling. If all these fail, as they often do, what is to be done?

THE ANSWER will be found by carefully perusing the following Work:—

Ninth Edition; Post Free, 1s. 4d.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

ITS CAUSE AND CURE,

With Plain Directions for Perfect Restoration to Health.

Applications for a copy of the above Work must be accompanied by the amount in New Zealand or other stamps, also a properly directed envelope.

ADDRESS:

CHARLES SENNET, Agent,
Brooklyn House, Flagstaff Gardens, Melbourne.

"Up! Up! my friend, and clear your looks! Why all this toil and trouble?

ALL those who are suffering from despondency, melancholia, loss of spirits and pluck, who feel that they are wasting and pining, and who are gradually getting weaker and weaker, from causes they have not the courage or the desire to acquaint their family attendant with: in all such cases, Mr. L. L. SMITH feels it incumbent on himself to inform such unfortunate patients, that he has devoted his lifetime to the study of such complaints, having been a pupil and assistant of the late Dr. Culverwell, of London, who made these diseases his special practice.

In all those diseases relating and pertaining to Married Life, and which make marriage a curse rather than a blessing, Mr. L. L. SMITH can be consulted with the greatest certainty of success, and with the additional feeling that no chance can possibly occur of their secret ever being divulged.

In cases of extreme Nervous Debility, where the patient feels that he is exhausted and physically prostrated, and incapable of exertion without fatigue, then and there the person so situated should at once consult Mr. L. L. SMITH, before disease of a more serious character sets in; the above arises frequently from the enervating influence of hot climates, but frequently from other causes of a more serious nature.

Palpitations of the heart, a tendency also to be easily startled and alarmed, is another phase of disease which requires particular attention, as arising from a most important cause; those who suffer from the above have not—

"Mix'd reason with pleasure
And wisdom with mirth;"

But have, on the contrary, been guilty of a secret vice, which has, as it were, eaten into their very vitals. Many "old young men" consult me, who, though young in years, have, through the vice above alluded to, and by their having been quacked by the unqualified and unskilled medical men, at last given up all hope and succumbed, and are aged in their very youth, unfitted to fulfil the duties which they were sent to this world to perform.

"Be wise to-day, 'tis madness to defer,
Procrastination is the thief of time."

Mr. L. L. SMITH wishes to impress upon those who are labouring under diseases which cannot be treated by the general medical attendant, from insufficient knowledge and practice, that as an expert in these diseases, he has the right to warn the public at large against the number of blatant charlatans and quacks, who not only extort the money out of the pockets of the patients, but are continually ruining the health of the unfortunate sufferers. Many hundreds yearly present themselves to him from all parts of the different colonies, who are thoroughly bankrupt in health and pocket, and they then lament, when too late, the horrible deception which has been practised on them.

Not only do men deceive those unfortunate victims by pretending to be legally-qualified men, but they advertise for sale, and swindle the public, by selling bottles of nark, under the name of "Dr. Ricard's Essence of Life," "Balm of Syriaem," and a mass of other quackery, whose sole province is to extract money out of the pockets of their deluded victims.

Will the public never understand that the only guarantee they can have that they will be honestly and skilfully treated, is the fact that the person to whom they apply for advice is a legally-qualified medical man, who has devoted his time to the branch of practice for which the patient is seeking aid? Secondly, that his long residence in the place, and his position, is at least a guarantee of the

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estimation in which he is held by his citizens.

Mr. L. L. SMITH can be consulted by fee, £1.

By the above means, any male or patient can, by describing their symptoms, avoid the unpleasantness, in many cases, a personal interview, and the patient can remain incognito.

Medicines appropriately packed to observation are sent to all parts of the colonies, with plain letters as to diet, &c.

Mr. L. L. SMITH consults personally daily mornings before 11, and evenings between 9, 92 Bourke-street east, Melbourne.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Chest Complaints.

No diseases are more frequent, few more serious, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, influenza may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, in any over-gorged veins, moderate the heat, breathing, and enable the lungs to do their work with ease and regularity. These Pills, by purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against contraction, asthma, and similar complaints.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and require suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful certainty and certainty. They do not distress the system or weaken the frame; they thoroughly irrigate the digestive organs. They gently stimulate the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the bowels without griping or any other annoying effect.

Windy or Watery Dropsy.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, impart a vigour which age or other causes have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid accumulated.

Disorders Peculiar to Women.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any invalidity of the system, as they remove all complaints, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throat.

How all important it is to check the departure from health! all may do so by taking Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction. In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, convulsions, asthma, and shortness of breath, earlier they are taken the better.

Children's Complaints.

Diseases incidental to children, such as fits, fits, scalding fits, scalding fits, measles, and all diseases of the skin, may be immediately checked and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two, or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is a soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

Indigestion, Bile, and Sick Headache.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and